

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FOR SENATOR.

JOHN P. STUBBS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

JOHN P. STUBBS.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.

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B. C. Cook and the War.

Most of our readers will remember that

B. C. Cook, the miscegen candidate for

Congress in this district, was a member of

the Peace Congress which opened in February

1861, just before the war broke out.

And his acts, while in that body, may

be of some interest to voters just now, as

he has been called to the bar on the charge

of a deliberative body. A reference to the

proceedings of the Peace Congress will

show that B. C. Cook voted for blood and

war at all hazards. He united with Chan-

delor, of "blood-letting" renown, and voted

down the Crittenden compromise and other

propositions of conciliation and Union.

Nothing would suit B. C. Cook and his

abolition associates but war, bloody and in-

cessable.

Thus, the Peace Congress was a failure,

and appalling consequences are felt

throughout the land. Cook, demanded

blood, or the freedom of negroes, and

forfeited for the country, he was placed

in a position to speed and inaugurate the

bloody reign. We charge that B. C. Cook

and his associates in that Congress are

responsible for the war. They are guilty

indirectly of the murder of more than a

half a million of men. And all our wars

are chargeable to the same source.

Notwithstanding the spindles of B. C.

Cook are stained with the blood spilled by

hundreds of thousands of noble men who

have fallen in the terrible conflict, his

party friends have the audacity to present

him as a candidate for Congress. But for

him and Chandler we might have contin-

ued a united and prosperous people. Their

devilish spirits demanded war and blood-

letting, and the land has been gorged with

the blood of brethren shed by the hands of

brothers. And humiliation and sorrow,

tears, death and desolation have been our

portion in consequence of the counsels of

Cook and his associates.

The election of B. C. Cook to Congress

would be a petition for another draft, and

a demand for perpetual war. He is one of

those ultra men who will never consent to

a peace so long as a single negro is held as

a slave.

Will the people of the 6th Congressional

district elect such a man, or will they

elect Hon. S. C. Casey, the nominee of the

Democratic party. It is with pride we

point to Mr. Casey's fitness for the exalted

position for which his name has been placed

in nomination. Possessed of talents of a

high order, and a moral purity and up-

rightness of character unsurpassed by any

man in the State, he is just the kind of

a man to send to Congress in these perilous

times. Could the councils of the Nation be

filled with such men, how soon would the

noise and strife of battle cease, and the

olive branch of peace spread its green

branches over the country. But elect Cook

and the future is clouded with drafts, and

blood, and desolation. Intelligent electors,

when will you have?

Shall We Have Another Draft?

The people of Will county have seen a

few of the horrors of the draft. In "the

enlightened nineteenth century," in "the

land of the free and the home of the brave"

under "the best Government on earth,"

we have seen men dragged from their

families and "driven like bullocks to the

slaughter pen." We have seen men mort-

gaged and selling their property and

turning over to substitute the very fond

and raiment of their wives and chil-

dren in the hope of escaping the terrible

lot of those who have already fallen vic-

tims to the policy of the "government,"

and more horrible still we have heard the

piercing wail of women and children as

they lamented the hard fate which had

befallen a son, or a brother, or a father

to the deadly clutch of "honest Old Abe's"

insupportable draft.

But horrible as all of these are, they are

but the beginning of a chapter of horrors

Grand Democratic Mass Meet-

ing.

The Democratic Mass Meeting held in

this city, on the 14th inst., was a complete

success. The day was pleasant and at an

early hour our city began filling up with

people. They came from all directions

and all seemed to be determined to make

one more effort for the constitution and the

Union. From Manhattan and other direc-

tions, there came a delegation over half a

mile long, with appropriate banners and

flags. There were also respectable dele-

gates from Troy and other towns. There

was at least ten thousand people in the city

to attend the meeting.

The officers of the day were D. F. Ward,

Marshall, who was aided by several assis-

tants: Hon. John Young, of Manhattan,

President; Col. Arno Voss, Edmund Will-

son, Capt. P. O. Marsh, Capt. A. Am-
den, Thomas Williams, George Eib, S. B.
Rushburn, Martin Carroll, Capt. H. B.
Gardner, C. C. Smith, John Dillon, Capt.
C. W. Keith, John Shute, F. Mitchell,
Dr. M. K. Brown, Wm. Gough, Charles
Starr, Vice President; D. R. Pinney,
Secretary.

At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to

order by Mr. Young, the President, who,

after a few appropriate remarks, intro-

duced to the vast audience the venerable Gen.
Levie Combs, of Kentucky.

Gen. Combs is an old Union veteran, the

associate and political friend of Henry

Clay when he was alive. He spoke for

nearly two hours in the most eloquent

manner. He gave a true history of the

political relations existing between the

two parties, and by the most incontrovertible

testimony, proved that in the election of

George B. McClellan the people alone had

reason for hope. He alluded to the atroc-

ities committed by the Lincoln officials in

Kentucky, and warned the people against

the occurrence of like outrages in this

State if Lincoln be re-elected. His speech

throughout was a most able vindication

of the cause of our bleeding country and

McClellan, and was listened to with the

most profound attention.

Gen. Combs was followed by Col. T. L.

Dickey, of La Salle county. He spoke for

an hour and a half, and was repeatedly

interrupted by great applause from the

people. His speech was mostly devoted to

contrasting the policies of the two candi-

dates for the Presidency, and was calcu-

lated to disarm all prejudice and bring the

people to a candid consideration of the

issues presented, and upon which they

must decide which is to prevail. Col. Dic-

key has taken a prominent part in the war,

and his opinions are entitled to respect.

He used no harsh language, denouncing

but through by candid argument to

convince the people that it was only by

electing McClellan and adopting his policy

that the war can be brought to an hono-

rable and successful termination, and the

Union restored. It was the most telling

speech we have listened to during the

campaign.

In the evening, the weather being

stormy, the people met in the Court House,

and were addressed in an able manner by

Hon. B. A. Norton, Union refugee of Tex-

as. He showed that the war policy of

Abraham Lincoln had driven the Union

men of the South into the ranks of the

rebels and rebels. His speech was replete

with sound argument, and was delivered

in the most eloquent style. He refuted the

often repeated falsehood that the war was

originated by slaveholders, and proved that

that class were the most vehement against

secession. His speech was a stunner to

the opposition.

Lookout for Fairheads.

The enemy, desperate and unscrupulous,

are resorting to the most pernicious and

have fairheads to injure some of our

candidates. During the past few days, we

have been informed that the most absurd

and base stories have been set afloat by un-

scrupulous men, against our candidates for

county offices. These slanders are deserv-

ing of carrying this county for Old Abe!

but hope to elect some of their candidates

for county officers, by circulating lies

against our candidates. Beware of them! Our

candidates are all right and must not be

McClellan vs. Lincoln.

We ask attention to the closing words of

what McClellan and Lincoln respectively

expressed their acceptance of the Presi-

dential nomination, as follows:

[From McClellan's letter.]

"I realize the weight of the responsibility

to be borne should the people ratify

me, and I am fully conscious of my own

weakness, and I am fully conscious of the

weight of the responsibility to be borne

should the people ratify me, and I am

fully conscious of my own weakness, and

I am fully conscious of the weight of the

responsibility to be borne should the

people ratify me, and I am fully con-

scious of my own weakness, and I am